

## Iraq orders French arms

PARIS (R) — Iraq has ordered 155 mm artillery guns worth four billion francs (\$660 million) from France, defence officials in Paris said Monday. The contract provides for the supply of 85 guns built by the Societe Francaise de Materiels d'Armement (SOFMA). They will be mounted on AMX-30 tanks, the officials said. Iraq becomes the second foreign client after Saudi Arabia to buy such equipment. Saudi Arabia last year lent to Iraq six 155 mm artillery guns which are reported to have been used in the Gulf war between Iraq and Iran, according to arms industry sources. The gun is designed to fire eight shots a minute on moving targets 24 kilometres away.

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## Sharon threatens attacks

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Israeli Defence Minister Ariel Sharon met Monday with U.N. under secretary general Brian Urquhart and told him that Israel will not tolerate "terrorist actions from its borders", Israel Radio said. The radio quoted Gen. Sharon as saying that Israel was doing everything possible to avoid using a military option against Palestinian bases in Lebanon and does not plan to attack Syria, Lebanon or any other Arab country. The state radio also reported that U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis met with Prime Minister Menachem Begin to discuss the situation in Lebanon where recent tensions have threatened a U.S.-mediated ceasefire that stopped shelling between Israel and the Palestinians last July.

## Hungarians end visit to Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — Hungarian Deputy Foreign Minister Robert Ghrai left Amman Monday at the end of a three-day visit to Jordan.

Mr. Ghrai met with several high-ranking officials and discussed with them international issues of interest to the area, particularly the Palestinian issue and relations between Jordan and Hungary and ways to strengthen cooperation between them.

He reaffirmed his country's support of the fairness of the Arab rights as well as the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace in the area based on Israel's full withdrawal from all the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.

Mr. Ghrai was seen off at Amman airport by Foreign Ministry officials.

## Iran says top guerrilla killed

LONDON (R) — The top guerrilla leader fighting Ayatollah Khomeini's regime was killed in a shoot-out with revolutionary guards in Tehran Monday, Tehran radio said. The radio said Musa Kheyabani, operational commander of the radical people's Mujahideen movement, died alongside other members of his central committee. Kheyabani died almost three years to the day after taking part in the battle of Tehran on Feb. 11, 1979, that overthrew the regime of the late Shah and brought Ayatollah Khomeini to power. Also killed in the raid was Ashraf Rab'i, wife of exiled Mujahideen leader Massoud Rajavi, according to Tehran Radio.

## Perez de Cuellar to go to Israel

UNITED NATIONS (R) — United Nations Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar has accepted in principle an invitation from Prime Minister Menachem Begin to visit Israel, a U.N. spokesman said Monday. Dates for the trip would be discussed through Israel's U.N. mission, the spokesman added. The invitation was conveyed through U.N. under secretary-general Brian Urquhart when he conferred in Jerusalem Sunday with Mr. Begin and other Israeli leaders in the course of a Middle East tour.

## China to cut number of vice premiers

HONG KONG (R) — China will slash the number of its vice premiers to two or three from more than a dozen now in office, the pro-Peking Ta Kung Pao reported Monday. In a proposed plan to trim the top-heavy leadership, a number of councillors would be created in the state council (cabinet) in their place, according to the Chinese-language daily well-informed in Chinese affairs.

## Mini-summit on Sahara opens

NAIROBI, Kenya (A.P.) — A mini-summit on the Western Sahara opened Monday with a recommendation that the heads of state find some way to bring the two warring parties to the negotiating table. Morocco, which has annexed the mineral-rich Western Sahara, has repeatedly refused to negotiate with the Polisario Front, which has waged a six-year war for independence of the North African territory.

Sadat's killing trial in 12th week

CAIRO (R) — A military court trying the alleged assassin of Egyptian President Anwar Sadat asked defence lawyers Monday to complete their pleas by Feb. 22, a court spokesman said. The 24 defendants, including four alleged to have taken part in the shooting at a military parade last Oct. 6, face a possible death sentence if found guilty. Lawyers for the chief defendant, Lt. Khaled Al Ismaili, said in his defense that Mr. Sadat had contributed to his assassination by pursuing unpopular policies. The trial, in its 12th week, continues in camera Tuesday.

## Gunmen shoot at German envoy in Iran

BONN (R) — Gunmen ambushed and shot at West German ambassador to Iran on his way to his embassy in Tehran Monday, a West German foreign ministry spokesman said.

The spokesman said Ambassador Jens Petersen, and the two other occupants of the car in which he was being driven, received slight injuries from broken glass but were otherwise unharmed.

The spokesman said a car had blocked the way of the ambassador's car and forced it to stop. Several men had opened fire from short range.

The car was armoured-plated, but the windows were shattered in the attack.

Mr. Petersen, 58, received Iranian approval for his assignment to Iran last April. The other people in the car were a driver and a member of the embassy.

The ambassador telephoned Bonn and spoke to Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher after the attack, the spokesman said.

West Germany's president, Karl Carstens, sent a telegram saying he was relieved to learn the attack had failed.

## Syrians urge action against W. Europe

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria's official press has extended its campaign for action against supporters of Israel to Western European countries that voted against a U.N. General Assembly resolution calling for Israel's isolation.

The ruling party newspaper Al Baath said Monday it was time to stand up to the Europeans because they had revealed their hostile plans in the United Nations.

All European Economic Community (EEC) countries except Greece voted with the United States and Israel last Friday against punishing Israel for its annexation of the Syrian Golan Heights.

Al Baath said the Arabs should strike at European interests in the Arab World, which were large enough to make Europe think about every step it took.

Syria has already called for action against American interests in the Middle East in retaliation for what Damascus regards as Washington's unqualified support for Israel.

## Israeli envoy warns against U.N. 'obscene' resolution

Warning to Israel

TEL AVIV (A.P.) — Israel's ambassador to the United Nations, Yehuda Blum, returned home Monday for consultations with Prime Minister Menachem Begin's government on what he called the "obscene" resolution passed last Friday by the U.N. General Assembly.

"This is a grave resolution," Mr. Blum told reporters at Ben-Gurion Airport. "It defines Israel as a non-peace-loving nation, and within the United Nations context, this is a codeword which could have serious repercussions in the future."

Mr. Blum said the resolution, which called for U.N. members to sever diplomatic, trade and military ties with Israel to punish it for annexing the Golan Heights, was linked to an earlier U.N. resolution which equated Zionism with racism.

"Both (resolutions) aim at gradually delegitimizing the State of Israel" and making it susceptible to additional attacks, he said.

But Mr. Blum added that he did not anticipate the government would reconsider its membership in the world body. "That's exactly what the Arabs want, and we shouldn't make it easy for them," he said.

He warned that Israel "should not underestimate the ideological significance of this obscene resolution."



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan chairs a meeting Monday on the Arab World's history in the last 100 years. He is flanked by Dr. Mahmoud Al Samrah (left), vice-president

of the University of Jordan; and Dr. Adnan Badran, president of Yarmouk University. (Petra photo)

## Hassan to lead research group on Arab World

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan presided over a meeting Monday of several researchers and intellectuals to prepare for a symposium on experience of the Arab World in historic, political, intellectual, economic and social fields in the last 100 years.

The participants presented their views on the research and topics which the symposium should discuss. They emphasized the significance of convening the seminar because a great deal of Arab history in the last 100 years is not very clear, and many facts have been overlooked.

It was decided to form a higher committee for the proposed symposium under the chairmanship of Prince Hassan, with the ministers of information, education, culture and youth, and Awqaf, the presidents of the University of Jordan and Yarmouk University, the president of the Royal Academy of the Islamic Civilization Research (Al Al Bayt Foundation), the president of the Jordan Academy of Arabic, and the director-general of the Royal Scientific Society as members.

A preparatory committee was also formed to draw up a clear vision for the goals and works of the symposium and the choice of the topics which should be discussed by it. The committee will hold its first meeting next week.

Prince Hassan told the participants that the most important thing the symposium will focus on is to bring to the surface the Arab identity in the last 100 years whether from the national, intellectual, Islamic, historic or cultural standpoints and to protect this identity.

Principles were agreed upon for the proposed symposium, including its intention to eliminate some military checkpoints and abolish mass punishments.

"However," the report said, "despite reductions in the number of checkpoints, the utilisation of mass-punishments continued unabated."

Noting that demolition of Arab homes was also a violation of Geneva conventions, the report said that last year at least one home was sealed up on security grounds and at least 12 demolished.

It said the Arab annexation fears were heightened by the December decree under which the occupied Golan Heights on the Syrian border were brought under Israeli law.

The report said that in 1981 the exile of Palestinians deported in previous years continued but that there were no further deportations. It noted that deportations violated Geneva conventions on treatment of civilians in time of war.

It recalled that the Israeli government on taking office in 1981

## Ramadan visits Riyadh

RIYADH (A.P.) — A high-ranking Iraqi official arrived Monday carrying a message on the Iran-Iraq war from Iraqi President Saddam Hussein to Saudi King Khalid.

Taha Yassin Ramadan, first deputy premier of Iraq, did not give any details on contents of President Hussein's message.

The foreign ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), in which Saudi Arabia is a leading member, following an emergency meeting in Bahrain Sunday, issued a call to Iran to "respond to efforts for an equitable peace settlement" to the 16-month-old Iran-Iraq war.

The GCC also comprises Kuwait, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Oman and Bahrain.

Mr. Ramadan's arrival coincided with reports from London that Iran is undercutting by 80 cents the bottom price of Saudi light crude oil, set as a sacrosanct benchmark by the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC).

The London reports said Iran's move could trigger further slides in prices of OPEC members, particularly Middle Eastern and Gulf producers.

## Iraqi forces continue offensive

BEIRUT (R) — Iraqi troops have stormed and captured an earth rampart built by Iran to defend the Gulf war front in the Basra area of Khuzestan, the Iraqi newspaper Al Thawra said Monday.

Al Thawra's correspondent said he was reporting from the rampart and front-line troops had moved deeper into Iranian territory.

INS said Sunday Iran had abandoned important positions near the border village of Basra, which it recaptured from Iraq in an offensive last November.

## U.S. says Israel continues violations of human rights

WASHINGTON (R) — The U.S. State Department, in its annual report on human rights around the world, has said that fears of "creeping annexation" had contributed to continued unrest in Israel-occupied Arab territories.

"The basic solution to the tensions that prevail in the West Bank is a new relationship in which Israel's security needs are fully assured and the legitimate rights of the Palestinians are fulfilled," the report said.

It said the Arab annexation fears were heightened by the December decree under which the occupied Golan Heights on the Syrian border were brought under Israeli law.

The report said that in 1981 the exile of Palestinians deported in previous years continued but that there were no further deportations. It noted that deportations violated Geneva conventions on treatment of civilians in time of war.

The report said that on Sept. 1, 1981, there were 2,448 non-Israeli Arabs in prison for security offences in Israel or the occupied territories.

## Red Cross pledges support for Arabs in occupied lands

AMMAN (Petra) — The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has declared that the Fourth Geneva Convention held in Manila, Philippines, in November 1981 re-emphasised the need to apply the Fourth Geneva Convention in the occupied areas in the Middle East.

Mr. Hay also said in his message that the ICRC has expressed a great concern over Iran's treatment of Iraqi war prisoners, and that such a treatment is a violation of international law and humanitarian norms as well as Article 12 of the Geneva Third Convention of 1949. He said he has requested the ICRC delegation in Iran to take the necessary measures to ensure applying international conventions to Iraqi POWs.

This came in a message which ICRC President Alexandre Hay sent to President of the Jordanian National Red Crescent Society Ahmad Abu Qourash in reply to the latter's letter on Israel's decision to annex the Golan Heights.

## Saudis show resistance to closer strategic ties in talks with Weinberger

DHAHRAN, Saudi Arabia (R)

— U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger held further unscheduled talks with Saudi Arabian officials Monday amid signs the Saudis were resisting closer strategic ties with Washington.

Mr. Weinberger and his aides were unusually reluctant to provide information to reporters travelling with them as the defence secretary hurried through a day of touring Saudi military facilities and talking with high-ranking officials.

A Pentagon spokesman said however that an agreement setting conditions for Saudi use of AWACS radar planes bought from the United States had not been completed, and no new date had been set for a postponed visit to the United States by Crown Prince Fahd.

Other officials said there had been little discussion of specific new areas of military cooperation between Washington, where concern has focused on Soviet "expansionism," and Riyadh which views Israel and Iran as the chief threats to the region.

The Pentagon spokesman said Mr. Weinberger and his principal host, Defence Minister Prince Sultan Ibn Abdul Aziz, would hold a joint press conference Tuesday before the Americans leave for Oman, and there might be some announcements then.

Mr. Weinberger, on his first offical trip to the Gulf and Jordan, met Foreign Minister Prince Saud in Riyadh Monday morning.

He then toured the King Faisal air academy and the American attachment flying U.S. Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes stationed in Saudi Arabia since the start of the Iraq-Iran war in late 1980.

After Mr. Weinberger arrived in Dhahran, his aides announced that Prince Sultan would join him for an unscheduled second round of talks Monday night. The two men met for about four hours in Riyadh Sunday.

The Reagan administration had hoped for a marked improvement in U.S.-Saudi security ties after an American decision late last year to deliver the five AWACS, to be delivered by the end of 1985.

But Riyadh has continued to express concern about other issues, including the flagging Middle East peace process, U.S. refusal to back sanctions against Israel for annexing the Syrian Golan Heights, and fears of subversion against Arab governments by Iran's militant leaders.

As a result Prince Fahd, who has not been in the United States in nearly five years, cancelled his latest scheduled visit last month.

U.S. officials said that Mr. Weinberger hoped the crown prince would set a firm date while he was in Saudi Arabia.

They said he also planned to offer U.S. support and assistance for the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) set up last May by Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, and the United Arab Emirates.

The chancellor said participation of British, French, Italian and Dutch units in a Sinai peace-keeping force underlined European involvement in the peace process.

Mr. Schmidt said Bonn wanted to pursue and expand, within available means, its economic aid for Egypt, the second largest recipient of West German aid after India.

Mr. Mubarak departed for Cairo from Austria where he arrived from Bonn for two hours of talks with Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

The two never left the airport, and conferred in a VIP lounge during a heavy show of police security.

Speaking to reporters before boarding his plane for Cairo, Mr. Mubarak characterised his relations with Dr. Kreisky as "really good" and "excellent" and said there was "no difference" between Austria and Egypt's view of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

The Egyptian president rejected earlier suggestions that the U.S. open its own dialogue with the PLO, but also said the PLO itself must work to solve what he termed internal problems of "unity."

The Egyptian leader said the European Economic Community (EEC) could play an important role in promoting dialogue between Israel and other Arab states, as well as with the Palestinians.

## Spain reiterates condemnation of Israel

AMMAN (Petra) — A spokesman for the Spanish embassy in Amman has said that Spain condemns and rejects Israel's decision to annex the occupied Syrian Golan Heights and calls on Israel to rescind immediately the decision.

The spokesman recalled that during the Security Council deliberations in January on the Israeli decision, the Spanish U.N. delegation supported the measures which could commit Israel to rescind its annexation decision and to withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1967.

In a statement to the Jordan News Agency, Petra, the spokesman recalled that the Spanish government issued a statement on Dec. 15, 1981 condemning the Israeli decision and regarding it as a serious violation of international law and U.N. Charter and principles, including Security Council and General Assembly res-

olutions. He said the Spanish government was also of the opinion that the annexation is an obstruction of efforts to find a just and comprehensive settlement of the Middle East problem.

The spokesman recalled that during the Security Council deliberations in January on the Israeli decision, the Spanish U.N. delegation supported the measures which could commit Israel to rescind its annexation decision and to withdraw from the Arab territories it occupied in 1

## NATIONAL

# University starts new channel for student talents

By Dina Matar  
Special to the Jordan Times

For students at the University of Jordan, recreation has long meant



Fatimah Al Moghrabi (left) was one of the few Jordanian female students who departed from tra-

a respite from tedious lessons and difficult examinations. Only a few are aware of the efforts put together by the university's 11-member theatrical group.

University administrators however, predict a change in attitudes following a decision adopted two months ago to initiate a new section catering for student activities.

The new section's energetic director, Ashraf Abaza, told the Jordan Times that now that the section has been officially sanctioned, "talented students will have the chance to manifest their talents."

He said that the section envisages all types of activities ranging from singing to dancing, and from painting to sculpture. "But, we will lay special emphasis on acting and the production of plays — a medium of artistic expression which has been lacking in many aspects at the university."

Since establishment of the University of Jordan in 1961, student activities had been supervised by the Faculty of Students Affairs, and due to "bureaucratic" procedures, students — and supervisors as well — took great pains and spent lots of time producing a play.

Last semester, three plays were staged first at the university and then in other parts of the country. Mr. Abaza pointed out that the three plays which portrayed some aspects of the Jordanian society and dealt with student problems have all met with success. But, he admitted that attendance has not been as aspire for, an observation he attributed to "bad timing and misinformation."

Plans are underway for the production of more plays during next semester. The new section will now mount campaigns to inform both students and the university teachers and staff about its programmes. "One of our main aims is to get both students and professors together and try to change attitudes that consider student activities a waste of time," Mr. Abaza said.

The new section, according to Mr. Abaza, will also incorporate parents in the activities carried out by the students. This does not mean that parents will actually take part in the activities, but "we will inform them about our plans and invite them to each performance," he said.

In a society where parents are still wary of their offspring, this step will help students feel more at ease. "They will be more productive," Mr. Abaza said.

One setback of acting has been

a shortage in the number of girls participating in play productions. As a result of strict social conventions. But, Mr. Abaza asserted that there has been a change. Four girls are among the 11-member group and they try as hard as their male counterparts to produce good plays.

In a bid to attract more girls to join the group, the section has put forward some incentives. Mr. Abaza said that transportation will be provided to take the students home after late rehearsals. Rehearsals on the other hand, are timed not to interfere with the students' classes.

Mr. Abaza, who has been closely associated with students activities for the past ten years, recalled that when the university sta-

rted, students were more enthusiastic and produced more. He explained that because of the credit-hour system which forces students to take courses at odd hours of the day, many talented students could not take part in extra-curricular activities.

Another problem which has greatly affected the production of plays, is that students are not self-motivated. Mr. Abaza said that most students, who come from varied backgrounds, face lots of difficulties when they first enrol at the university. "It is a completely different life, and students are not only faced with the intricacies of their lessons, but they have to adapt to the change in their surroundings as well."

University professors have not

been helpful either. "We move from one exam to another with hardly enough time to catch our breath," one student said.

Miss Lana Masoud told the Jordan Times she had never heard of the university theatrical group, "simply because I am too engrossed in my lessons and long lectures."

Other students commented that although they have heard about the group and were "quite eager" to attend a performance, "we just do not have the time."

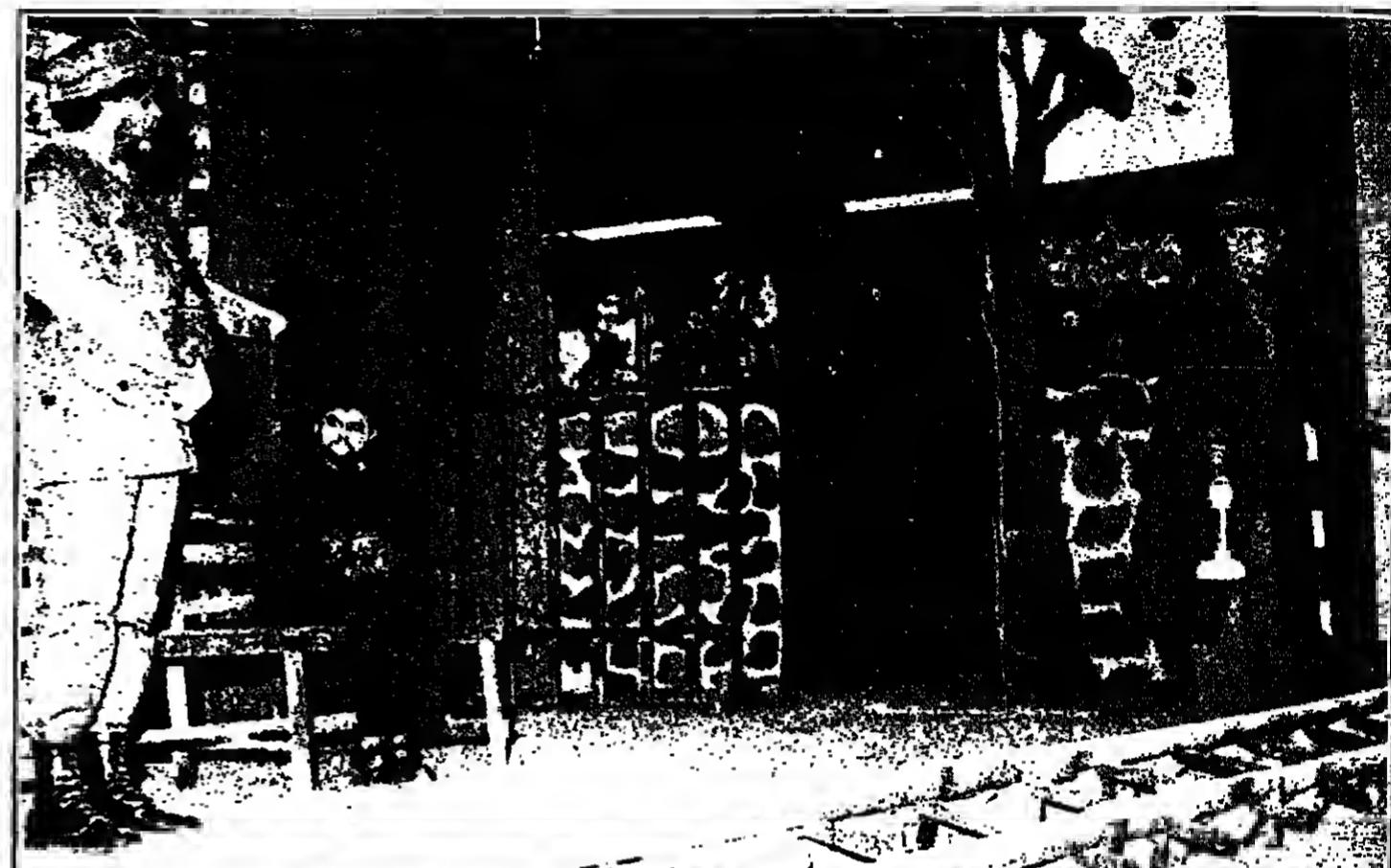
Mr. Abaza said that his new section will try to surmount all dikes. "It will be a very tough job at the very beginning, but since we now have attained some authority, we will be able to do more."

The new section has its own

headquarters, and besides administration offices, it boasts of rooms fully equipped for dancing, painting and rehearsals. There will also be a permanent exhibition hall, where students can exhibit their works throughout the academic year.

Mr. Abaza said that the section will be ready to host exhibitions of Jordanian artists, and will be collaborating closely with the Ministry of Culture and Youth.

For the university students, who have long been deprived of full-filled campus days, the schemes envisaged by the new section seem enticing. "We hope that, one day our university will be buzzing with activities, because only then will we feel that it is truly our second home," one of them commented.



Ashraf Abaza (right) stars in an adapted Russian play produced at the University of Jordan last year (Photos courtesy of the University of Jordan)

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## MISCELLANEOUS

# NATIONAL

## Crown Prince receives N. Yemeni visitor



AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan received at the Royal Court Monday morning North Yemeni Development Minister Fouad Qa'ed Mohammad. Prince Hassan reviewed with the guest minister cooperation between Jordan and North Yemen, and called for the strengthening of joint Arab economic action. They also exchanged views on the Jordanian five-year development plan, and economic planning trends in North Yemen.

## British minister due Feb. 16

AMMAN (J.T.) — British Minister for Trade Peter Rees will arrive here on Feb. 16 on a three-day official visit, the Jordan Times has learned.

A British embassy official told the Jordan Times, Mr. Rees would hold talks with top Jordanian officials on economic and trade relations between Jordan and Britain.

The official added that the minister will stop again in Amman between Feb. 21 and 23, after a visit to Baghdad.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### King congratulates Queen Elizabeth

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein Monday sent a cable to Queen Elizabeth II of Britain, congratulating her on the 30th anniversary of her accession to the throne. The cable also praised the strong relations between Jordan and the United Kingdom during Queen Elizabeth's reign.

### JD 15,000 for J'llem commission

AMMAN (J.T.) — The cabinet has agreed to allocate JD 15,000 to the Royal Commission for Jerusalem Affairs in order to enable it to carry out its duties and programmes for 1982, the local press reported Monday.

### Central Bank chief sees fund head

ABU DHABI (Petra) — Central Bank Governor and Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Arab Central Bank Governors Mubarak Sa'id Al Nabulsi met here on Monday with Arab Monetary Fund President Jawad Hashem. They discussed the arrangements related to the emergency meeting of Arab central bank governors which will be held in Abu Dhabi next month. Dr. Nabulsi arrived in Abu Dhabi from Amman on Monday.

### Inspectors close 5 pharmacies

AMMAN (J.T.) — Ministry of Health pharmacy and medicine control inspectors have closed five pharmacies in Amman, Suweileh and Baq'a the local press reported on Monday. The responsible pharmacists were referred to a disciplinary council for violating the pharmaceutical practice law and for dispensing medicine without prescription, the report said.

### Refugee camp gets power

IRBID (Petra) — The Irbid Governorate electricity company has electrified the Souf camp in Jerash District at a cost of JD 80,000. The company is currently installing high-voltage lines in Al Ashrafiyah town in Irbid Governorate, in preparation for its electrification in the next two months, at a cost of JD 50,000. Meanwhile, the Irbid Telecommunications Corporation district this month installed two direct telephone lines between North Shuneh and the cities of Ajloun and Deir Abu Sa'id in Irbid Governorate.

### Embezzler hit with 1-year term

AMMAN (Petra) — The military court has sentenced Yousef Hussein Al Hilu to one year's imprisonment after his conviction on charges of embezzling public funds. The military governor approved the sentence on Monday.

### Social security confab plans discussed

AMMAN (Petra) — Social Security Corporation Director General Farhi Ubeidi and Arab Labour Office (ALO) Insurance and Social Services Department Director Saifuddin Habto Monday discussed organisational and administrative measures for the fourth Arab social security seminar, scheduled to be held in Amman in late May, and ways to make it succeed. Agreement was reached that the ALO should invite Arab states to attend the four-day seminar, at which the Jordanian delegation will present a study of the Jordanian experiment in Social Security. Mr. Habto arrived in Amman from Baghdad on Sunday to prepare for the seminar.

### Irbid puts up 3 traffic lights

IRBID (Petra) — Irbid Municipality has completed the second phase of the installation of traffic lights in the city, at a cost of JD 20,000. Three traffic lights were installed during this phase, at Al Hashimi and Falastin streets, and at Hanibah crossroads. The Irbid mayor said the municipality is currently experimenting with the operation of the traffic lights, and that they will be programmed to operate permanently within this month.

### Karak midwives take catch-up course

KARAK (Petra) — A course for midwives began at the Karak mother and child care centre on Monday. The aim of the nine-week course is to give better information to the 11 participants on how to care for children and pregnant women, and how to pay better attention to basic health care.

## Kindergarten celebrates the Prophet's birthday

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein attended Monday afternoon a celebration organised by the kindergarten of the Islamic Educational School on the occasion of the Prophet Mohammad's birthday. Her Highness Princess Basma, Princess Alia and Princess Haya also attended the celebration.

Prince Ali Ibn Al Hussein participated with the kindergarten children in most of the activities of the celebration, which included religious songs and plays dealing with the Prophet's noble life and ethics.

## Hussein's initiative draws wide praise

AMMAN (Petra) — General Federation of Iraqi Chambers of Commerce Chairman Hatem Abdul Rashid has praised His Majesty King Hussein's initiative in allowing Jordanian volunteers to join the Yarmouk Force to support Iraq's rights against Iran.

In a cable to the Amman Chamber of Industry, Mr. Rashid expressed the Iraqi commercial community's pride in and appreciation of the Jordanian monarch, government and people's support for Iraq. He said Jordan has been supporting Iraq "since the beginning of the Persian aggression

against Iraq."

Amman Chamber of Industry Director Ali Al Dajani said that the chamber's board has decided to invite Mr. Rashid to visit Jordan, to participate in a symposium to be organised by the chamber for its members to explain the causes of the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Meanwhile, the National Consultative Council (NCC) decided on Monday to form a committee comprising NCC members Kamal Al Dajani, Abdul Majid Hijazi, Amin Shuaib, Muhib Al Lawzi and Janet Al Mutti to organise the collection of contributions from NCC members for the Yarmouk Force. Several NCC members have volunteered to join the Yarmouk Force.

Also on Monday, Zarga citizens expressed their absolute support of King Hussein's initiative. Representatives of various Zarga sectors declared, in a meeting held on Monday, that Iraq's battle is "a pan-Arab battle aimed at protecting Arab lands and rights against the Iranian aggression on the Arab Nation."

Meanwhile, citizens and establishments throughout the country on Monday continued making contributions to the Yarmouk Force.



National Consultative Council members listen in debate during Monday's session (Photo by Yousef Al 'Allan)

### After wideranging debate

## NCC approves draft law on municipalities

AMMAN (Petra) — The National Consultative Council (NCC), in a session Monday attended by Prime Minister Mudar Badran and cabinet ministers, completed discussion of and approved the draft municipalities law.

The regular session Monday was devoted to a complete discussion of the draft and of proposed amendments. The most

important of the amendments introduced concerned conditions for eligibility of candidates and voters, the right of women to vote and

the easing of tax requirements on voters.

The NCC also approved the establishment of joint services councils for adjoining village councils, with the aim of rendering public services to member villages.

On this subject, Mr. Badran said that the government is working earnestly to render services to village councils. He said villages which have no village councils should not be without public services, and that the new municipalities law will help expedite the provision of services. He asserted that the government will help finance the joint councils, in cooperation with the villages' citizens.

The NCC discussed a wide range of subjects related to the law. They included the powers and responsibilities of mayors; the question of appointing a director for the municipality and his powers and responsibilities, including presiding over municipal employees' meetings; the implementation of the decisions of the municipal council; the supervision and followup of the implementation of contracts; preparation of the agenda of council sessions; the supervision and maintenance of municipality property and funds; the preparation of annual draft budgets and annual reports; the collection of the revenues due to the municipality under the supervision of the mayor; the powers of the municipality director as regards purchases made directly or through a purchasing committee, and the ceiling on such expenditures.

The NCC decided that the mayor could authorise any council member to act on his behalf, including the municipality director, provided that the municipal council and the district governor approve this.

At the end of the discussion, the NCC approved the law. The NCC will hold its next session on Monday to discuss the Sult popular document.

## ART REVIEW

### British prints capture the imagination

By Meg Abu Hamdan  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The exhibition Recent Prints from Britain, at the British Council this week, represents an interesting selection of some of the many styles that co-existed harmoniously during the late and pluralistic 1970s.

This was a period when, as Robert Hughes put it, "isms were wasms"; when art movements became a thing of the past, when artists stopped struggling "for a place where they would be visible as the latest incarnation of modernist theory." So we see at this small exhibition of some 30 pictures—where all the various printing techniques, used either individually or in combination, have been employed—everything from the minimalist grids of Alan Green, where only the thickness in the lines provides variation, to the pop art of Tom Phillips.

The best work, however, tends to come from the more figurative artists like Ben Johnson, Patrick Caulfield and Shelagh Wakely. The 1978 print entitled "Greek Window", by Johnson, excels on many levels. Although it is an apparently simple, hyperrealistic rendition of an old iron gridded window set in grainy, bleached and weathered wood, the three-dimensional effect produced by its dark depths makes one stop and gaze.

Gazing leads to a closer inspection of the work, and this is when the artist's tricks and illusions come into their own. The sacking and the corrugated sheets of cardboard across the window make one think that it is glassless, and the room beyond perhaps abandoned. Yet this cannot be so, for in the glass which is supposedly not there is a watery reflection of the outside world. The more one tries to resolve the conflict—as if

one were looking at the famous duck/rabbit head illusion—the more one is unable to do so, for both conditions, glass and glasslessness, exist at the same time.

There are no such illusions in the work of Patrick Caulfield, who with his hard black delineation of everyday objects disciplines and orders his world almost as if he were unconsciously obeying one of the rules by which our appreciation of beauty is governed. At the same time, this technique, along with the flat unmodulated tones of often bright colours, makes us see things objectively. He has distanced us from them and we see—often for the first time—a jug of spoons, a pan, an earthenware jar as shape or form devoid of function.

But it is the artist's complex use of shadows—like the stippled shade in "Glazed Earthenware"—and the bright blue shadows of the green leaves in "Bananas with Leaves"—that floods the prints with light, creates a subtle symmetry and perspective and, last but not least, binds the whole composition together.

The work of Shelagh Wakely appeals mainly because of the way one can relate to and identify immediately with what the artist is trying to do. Over a period of time one builds up in the mind a series of images which have caught the imagination and which, until they are expressed in one form or another, recur like a pleasant dream. In a row of small black and white pictures Wakely has purged herself of some images, her own—three different glasses which catch the light: two stacked cups; an embossed knife handle; a pair of shiny scissors, and a flowery jug. She has given us the hint of their relevance to one another and of their significance to the artist by entitling the collection "A Memory Exorcised", adding afterwards "a collection, as yet unnamed."

More satire comes from Anthony Gross, whose loose spidery black and white caricature of a department store catches exactly the sale-time atmosphere. With his easy scrawl he evokes the hustle and bustle of women burdened with children, bags and prams sifting through the "reduced" sweaters, while gay signs interspersed between the neon lights and the close circuit television sets direct them on to the purchase of more consumables.

Drawing modern society in this way works well; but to use the same technique for the portrayal of landscapes in definitely a mistake. With Gross' sprawling "Wheatfield with Peat Blane" the eye is unable to impose order or symmetry (something which it is usually able to do even when rhythm and pattern seem to be notably lacking), and is thus unable to find appeal in the wriggling ears of corn, or in the tiny boxes which represent who knows what, or in the facile lines of the distant hills. The whole landscape unfortunately fails aesthetically.

Finally a word about Joe Tilson's piece entitled "Earth Mantra". Coming to the fore of the

British art scene during the 1960s with his own version of the then-dominant pop art movement, Tilson has always been concerned with the way in which calligraphy could be incorporated into his art. In "Earth Mantra" the artist has stencilled the word "earth" repeatedly in neat rows in the rich browns, reds and dark green of the soil. Thus the word that describes the earth becomes the earth itself.

A year later, in 1978, Tom Phillips was to do exactly the same with the phrase from Dante "una selva oscura"—a dark wood. Phillips perhaps achieved an even greater sublimation of the word into what it describes than Tilson, as his words were written over and over each other in more subtle and intricate colours, creating a complex and dense feeling. The Tom Phillips prints at the current exhibition are not as good as this example of his work, perhaps because they date from two years earlier, when the artist still seemed to be heavily influenced by the pop art era.

Although not all the prints are of the same high standard as those that have been mentioned, the exhibition nevertheless is generally very good, while at the same time it raises some interesting issues, sets forward some new ideas and is well worth a visit. It runs until Thursday, Feb. 11.

## Today's Weather

It will be cold in the early morning, with frost formations in hilly and desert areas. Later it will be fair with light and variable winds, shifting intermittently to westerly moderate. In Aqaba, it will be fair with northerly moderate winds, freshening at times, and calm seas.

	Overnight low	Daytime high
Amman	1	9
Aqaba	8	18
Deserts	1	11
Jordan Valley	9	18

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 8, Aqaba 17. Humidity readings: Amman 47 per cent, Aqaba 50 per cent.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

\* Recent Prints from Britain, featuring work by a number of contemporary British artists, at the British Council from 9 a.m. - 1 p.m., 4-6 p.m.

\* Spotlights Germany, an exhibition of works by 11 of West Germany's best-known photographers, opens at the Goethe Institute at 6 p.m.

### Film

\* The Indian embassy, in cooperation with the American Centre, presents at the latter's premises the film *Faslab*, at 5:30 p.m.

### Choir singing

\* The YWCA Choir invites all interested singers to its weekly rehearsal at the YWCA hall, Third Circle, Jabal Amman at 8 p.m.

## ALArab Construction Company A C C

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## Japan split on defence

By Toshio Kojima

TOKYO (R) — Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is expected to come under heavy fire from the opposition during the current parliamentary session for his plans to beef up the nation's defence.

The mass media here have already predicted rough going over defence issues during the session which runs from late January to May.

Mr. Suzuki has two major positions on defence during the parliamentary session which is meeting to debate Japan's national budget for the fiscal year 1982, starting next April.

One is the government's call for a 7.7 per cent increase in the defence budget for 1982, and which has already been attacked by the opposition and some newspapers for being a far larger increase than planned spending for either education or social welfare.

The other and much more controversial issue is the joint studies which began this month between the United States and Japanese governments on what logistical support Tokyo can give American forces should the U.S. become involved in war again on the Korean peninsula.

Sources at the main opposition Japan Socialist Party (JSP) and other opposition parties say they will attack the studies as a step towards a collective security arrangement with the U.S., which Japan's constitution forbids.

At the end of last year, the government announced its budget for 1982, the most austere budget in 26 years, with defence spending one of the few items with any substantial increase.

The total 1982 budget of 49,680 billion yen (\$220 billion) is only 6.2 per cent up on the current year and the smallest rise since 1956, as the government attempts to streamline its spending and cut a large national deficit.

Projected spending on education will rise 2.8 per cent while the increase for social welfare will be even less at 2.6 per cent.

However, despite the much larger increase for defence, the actual amount to be spent is four times less than welfare and about half of education spending.

The moves by the government on defence follow constant U.S. pressure on Japan to take on more of the burden of defending itself against attack.

But in an apparent effort to stave off opposition criticism in parliament that he has succumbed to U.S. pressure, the prime minister has said on numerous occasions that his government decided on its own to boost defence spending.

Earlier this month, he told a press conference that it was necessary "to upgrade Japan's defence capabilities to the level projected in the 1976 national defence outline as early as possible."

The outline, which gives no specific targets, calls for Japan to be able to meet small-scale and limited aggression. The government is now trying to fulfil the plan by 1987.

The U.S., however, has described this plan as unrealistic and out-of-date as it was formulated after the Vietnam war in a period relatively free of international tension.

Meanwhile, U.S. and Japanese defence officials started their joint studies on Jan. 21 to examine how the two countries would cooperate to counter any possible emergency in the Far East outside Japan.

Commenting on the consultations, the JSP said in a statement that it "will in effect lead to stronger military relations between Japan, the U.S. and South Korea and will increase tension in Asia."

"An outbreak of hostilities on the Korean peninsula would oblige Japan to participate in a multinational defensive response, which is banned by the constitution," it said.

North Korea has also denounced the move and its official newspaper, Rodong Shinmun, called it "a dangerous move to obstruct the reunification of Korea, heighten tension and harass peace in Korea and Asia," and demanded they stop "such a dangerous war gamble."

At the first meeting, Japan stressed that the studies would be carried out in such a way so as to not infringe on the Japanese constitution.

The constitution bans the use of military power to settle international conflicts, but successive conservative governments have said this does not deny Japan the right to defend itself and maintain a 240,000-strong military force.

The U.S. maintains 46,000 troops in Japan in 111 bases and installations.

## Numeiri still confident of Sudan's stability

By Jeremy Clift

KHARTOUM (R) — Sudanese President Jaafar Numeiri, who has held together Africa's largest state for almost 13 years, is facing mounting internal problems over his tough economic policy and renewed controversy in the autonomous southern region.

Diplomats and some Sudanese politicians say student riots in January and the dismissal of his First Vice-President and Defence Minister Abdel-Magid Hamid Khalil, along with 22 other army officers, have left Sudan a potential tinderbox.

In the south, where President Numeiri ended a 17-year rebellion against rule by Khartoum in 1972, a government proposal to divide the present single autonomous region into two or three smaller units could be an explosive issue.

Despite the problems, the 51-year-old president remains confident he will see Sudan through its difficulties to a time when recently-discovered oil reserves will bring a new prosperity to its 18 million culturally-diverse inhabitants.

Attempting to right a persistent balance of payments deficit, the military leader who took power in a coup in 1969, introduced a biting economic austerity programme last November and devalued the Sudanese pound by 12.5 per cent.

The programme, drawn up after consultations with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), is designed to curb imports and reduce government spending. It involves slashing subsidies on commodities such as petrol, sugar and wheat.

When subsidies were removed on sugar on Jan. 1, the price rocketed by 60 per cent to 26 piastres (about 30 cents) a pound.

The rise brought students onto the streets of Khartoum and other major cities across the country, and the authorities closed schools and universities across the country.

The president said the disturbances had been stirred up by agents of hostile Arab countries and charged that Athens had become a centre for mercenaries plotting against Sudan.

He has accused Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi of trying to destabilise Sudan, one of the world's least developed states stretching over 2.5 million sq kilometres from the Sahara desert to the Red Sea and the Ethiopian highlands.

Colonel Qadhafi has declared President Numeiri an enemy because of his pro-Western stance and his support for Egypt's peace treaty with Israel.

But Western diplomats, and even some government officials in private, tended to discount a serious Libyan involvement in the unrest.

President Numeiri himself responded to the unrest by shaking up Sudan's leadership.

After a five-day conference in the capital of government, party and educational chiefs, he dismissed the leading members of the ruling Sudanese Socialist Union (SSU), which had been blamed for failing to explain the government's economic line to the people.

Then, in a surprise development, he sacked General Khalil, his right-hand man and armed forces commander-in-chief, and pensioned off 22 other military officers.

He said the vice-president, who had also been secretary-general of the SSU, the country's sole political party, had been in power long enough. He took over the defence portfolio himself and ordered

thermers regard it as an attempt to weaken the south, so that Khartoum can extend Arab and Muslim influence.

The president has appointed a provisional administration in the south, headed by General Gamalalla Rassas, and ordered a referendum on the issue, although no exact date has been fixed.

Government officials and Western diplomats found it difficult to explain his sudden removal, but some Sudanese speculated that the president may have believed that general Khalil was accumulating too much power.

His dismissal followed two days of consultations with army commanders, during which diplomats said there was apparently strong criticism voiced of the president's leadership and some of his advisers.

President Numeiri who has been the target of several coup attempts, left the country for a one-day trip last Wednesday to consult with Egyptian president Hosni Mubarak.

Speaking to reports after the meeting at Aswan, Egypt, President Numeiri said Sudan was "as stable as could be." He added: "The fact that I am here with you is definite evidence of Sudanese stability."

The southern region was granted autonomy under the 1972 Addis Ababa agreement, which ended 17 years of civil war between the central government, relying on the Arabs of the north for support, and the black predominantly non-Muslim population of the south.

Now, President Numeiri, who played a key role in ending the war, has revived the controversial autonomy issue.

The proposed revision of the south would bring the region into line with the north, which was divided into five administrative areas two years ago. But some sou-

## Sihanouk tries to form a coalition

By Victoria Graham

PEKING (A.P.) — Cambodian Prince Norodom Sihanouk says he is seeking new talks in Peking on an anti-Vietnamese coalition for Cambodia, but he adds that no coalition is likely in the near future.

"I think there is still a long way before we succeed in forming a coalition. It is not easy," Sihanouk told the Associated Press in an interview at his Peking residence.

The former Cambodian head of state said he was written to former Cambodian Premier Son Sam, inviting him to Peking for talks with himself and Khmer Rouge Chief Kieu Samphan.

Sunday was the end of the two-month period sought by the Khmer Rouge's democratic Kampuchea regime to consider a proposal by Singapore for a loose coalition between the Khmer Rouge and supporters of Son Sam and Sihanouk.

Son Sam and Sihanouk have accepted the proposal, under which each movement would maintain its separate identity.

The Khmer Rouge and China, however, apparently do not like the proposal because it would dilute the Khmer Rouge's power. But they have not formally rejected the idea.

"For the time being," Sihanouk said, "it seems the Khmer Rouge are not yet ready to come to Peking to re-examine the proposal, they do not like it at all."

Sihanouk has already met with Chinese Vice Premier Ji Pengfei and Vice Foreign Minister Han Nianlong.

"The Chinese are between the Khmer Rouge and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN)," Sihanouk said. "On one hand, they cannot cease supporting the Khmer Rouge and Khmer Rouge views since they are close allies. On the other hand, China cannot afford to be hostile to the views of ASEAN and the proposals of Singapore."

The ASEAN nations are Thailand, Singapore, Malaysia, Indonesia and the Philippines.

He said the Chinese "are not comfortable" having to support the Khmer Rouge, which has a record of genocide. They did not mention a "loose coalition" in their talks with him and spoke only in general of unity among anti-Vietnamese Cambodian movements, he said.

Asian diplomatic sources said China does not object to a meeting between Sihanouk and other leaders, but does not want to endorse a meeting in Peking or appear to be orchestrating Cambodian affairs.

"If we want to succeed in forming the coalition, Son Sam and the Khmer Rouge must discuss it once again and each must soften their stands, which are tough," Sihanouk said. He called Son Sam and his Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF) the extreme right, the Khmer Rouge the extreme left and himself "the centre."

"I put no conditions on joining a coalition," Sihanouk said. "I am ready to join as head of state or as an ordinary member."

"The Khmer Rouge are not anxious to form a coalition because they think they are strong enough in the military field without us. Perhaps before the new session of the United Nations they might re-examine their position if it appears they could lose votes."

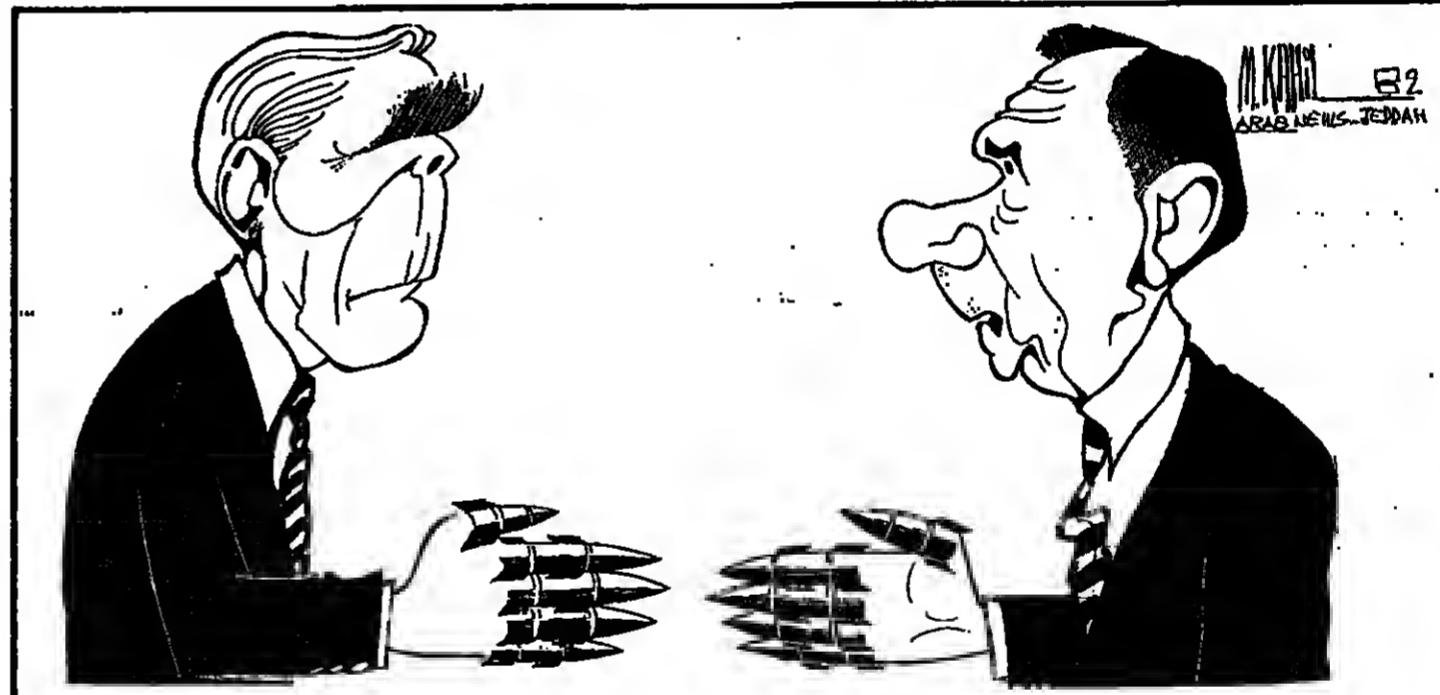
The Prince said he supports a collegial system where each ministry or department would have three heads, one from each of the three movements.

China, which supplies weapons to the Khmer Rouge and Son Sam, has not delivered promised weapons for Sihanouk soldiers, he said. Sihanouk said he now has four groups of supporters, totaling more than 2,000 men, many with weapons dating back to the era of Lon Nol and the Khmer Republic.

"I can have 100,000 recruits immediately if I can get food, medicine, weapons and ammunition for them," Sihanouk claimed.

"We get no aid from the so-called foreign friends of Kampuchea. The United States, China and others do not want to support me, so I have no food for recruits and that is why I cannot develop my army."

Sihanouk said that several months ago when he was in Paris, his youngest son Narim Drapong, who joined the Khmer Rouge, warned him not to go to Cambodia because "the Khmer Rouge will wipe me out, kill me...they are afraid of me, if I go to the people, then the people will join me, not Son Sam, not the Khmer Rouge."



## World grows cynical as peace remains elusive

By Tom Heneghan

GENEVA (R) — Church bells rang out and hopes ran high when the old league of nations opened the first world disarmament conference here 50 years ago.

Sixty of the 64 nations then in existence sent delegations to the special palace of disarmament alongside Lake Geneva to consider slashing their armies and weapons to levels little higher than that of police forces.

Once the lofty speeches and seemingly endless receptions finished, the meeting discussed everything from immediate scrapping of all arms to a world air force under League control. But it suffered a fatal blow in Oct. 1933, when Adolf Hitler took Germany out of the League.

North Korea has also denounced the move and its official newspaper, Rodong Shinmun, called it "a dangerous move to obstruct the reunification of Korea, heighten tension and harass peace in Korea and Asia," and demanded they stop "such a dangerous war gamble."

At the first meeting, Japan stressed that the studies would be carried out in such a way so as to not infringe on the Japanese constitution.

The constitution bans the use of military power to settle international conflicts, but successive conservative governments have said this does not deny Japan the right to defend itself and maintain a 240,000-strong military force.

The U.S. maintains 46,000 troops in Japan in 111 bases and installations.

its drive for disarmament.

But, despite four successive disarmament committees and more than 400 resolutions on arms reductions, the United Nations has made little headway in cutting mankind's weaponry and has not been able to recreate the idealistic hopes the first world conference generated 50 years ago.

"The opening of the disarmament conference was probably the biggest international happening to date in the world," Sven Welander, U.S. library archivist here, told Reuters.

Church bells rang and religious services were held around the world to mark the opening day and a pioneering radio hook-up brought the opening speeches to all parts of the globe that had radiodisabled at the time.

Although 1932 — one year before the Nazis took power in Germany — seems with historical hindsight too late to launch such an idealistic project, many activists still thought after seven years of preparation that the conference could be the threshold of a new era of peace.

Political pressure for disarmament had grown steadily since the First World War and smaller conferences during the 1920s reached agreements to limit naval construction, ban poison gas and even renounce war as a means of national policy.

Peace campaigners were heartened in 1932 when, as an unexpected side effect of the depression, almost all countries around the world had to cut back their arms spending.

They also had the tax system or

their side, Swedish-born Mr. Welander said. Most taxes went for defence spending in those pre-war days, so citizens had a clearer idea of how much their armies cost them.

And they were organised. The archives house several packs of peace petitions from around the world.

They include petitions from Australian women's groups, telegrams from English villages and Yiddish-language resolutions passed by branches of Poland's Jewish Socialist Party.

But none of this was enough to overcome national fears and distrust among the 1,200 delegates at the conference. Way of Germany, France insisted on security guarantees before disarming while Britain and the United States wavered between enthusiasm and disinterest.

Germany, already disarmed under the 1919 Versailles treaty, embarrassed other delegations by insisting all states cut back their armies to its level, while many diplomats suspected Moscow's entangling was only a ploy to protect the young communist state from capitalist attack.

The same fear and suspicion continued after World War II, which saw the emergence of nuclear weapons far more destructive than anything the delegates to the world disarmament conference could have imagined.

The United Nations launched its first disarmament commission on Feb. 4, 1952, and this was succeeded by three other bodies before the present 40-member committee on disarmament was set up

in 1978.

While the diplomats were talking, military spending around the world rose from \$125 billion in 1949 to \$500 billion in 1980, and at least 10,000 nuclear weapons were deployed for use against Europe alone, according to the Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI).

"You certainly can't say we're going ahead at great speed," Curt Lidgard, Swedish ambassador to the committee on disarmament, told Reuters.

"But this is not for procedural reasons that we don't produce agreements — it's the political reality that surrounds us," he said,

# ECONOMY

## Dollar rises amid prospects of high U.S. interest rates

LONDON (R) — The dollar rose slightly against major European currencies Monday as dealers said President Reagan's budget indicated that U.S. interest rates will remain high because of massive government deficits.

High American interest rates make dollars a more attractive investment, and recent rises have dashed the hopes of other major industrialised nations of a worldwide lowering in the cost of borrowing to stimulate recovery from recession.

The U.S. budget for the 1983

financial year beginning next October envisages a deficit of almost \$100 billion in 1983, after an almost similar amount this year. But President Reagan will tell Congress that the shortfall could be \$147 billion if it does not accept his financial proposals.

Details of the budget, which will be presented formally to Congress Monday, were announced at the weekend.

In Tokyo, Japanese government and banking officials expressed concern about the prospect of interest rates remaining high and causing the dollar to coo-

ture to firm against other currencies, including the yen.

The Japanese officials and bankers added they had doubts that the U.S. administration's plans could be met as outlined in the budget.

Such a failure could result in even higher deficits and accelerating inflation, they added.

In Paris, French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy said the world economic recovery expected this year must not be endangered by disorderly interest rates or foreign exchange markets.

He said France would intensify

its efforts to ensure more stability in international capital markets, and in interest and foreign exchange rates.

In London, the dollar rose in value against most currencies, going to 2.3432 West German marks from 2.3397 at the start of business and 1.8843 Swiss francs as against 1.8840. But it eased to 233.55 Japanese yen after 233.78 at the start and 233.50 on Friday.

Gold traded at \$381.35 an ounce, close to its morning fix in London of \$381.50 but almost \$3 below its closing level on Friday.

It awaits whoever wins a snap general election on February 18.

Both government and opposition acknowledge that the 61-year-old republic is in an economic mess.

That view is shared by national economic bodies and organisations abroad such as the International Monetary Fund and the commission of the European Economic Community (EEC).

While it is normal for a small developing economy to borrow abroad to finance investment, the Irish Republic now depends on foreign credits just to meet day-to-day bills such as civil service wages.

This is an annual growth rate of 1.5 per cent in the labour force — five times the European Economic Community (EEC) average — and although investment and growth have also run at the highest rates in the EEC, they have not kept pace.

Recent governments stepped up borrowing to stimulate growth still further, but the world slipped into recession and interest rates on foreign debts rose.

Today, 11 per cent of the workforce is unemployed and the total is rising more quickly than ever. Inflation is running at more than 20 per cent while the balance of payments showed a deficit last year equivalent to 13 per cent of gross national product.

The politics of the budget aside, economists here believe prospects for the Irish Republic are good in the long term.

The Industrial Development Authority, a public body responsible for planning and managing the industrialisation process, says much recent investment

## The Irish economic nightmare persists

By Brian Cathcart  
Reuter

DUBLIN — Living with the economic and social problems of the Irish Republic was a nightmare, lamented Garret Fitzgerald, after the fall of his seven-month-old minority government.

The urban intellectual, who had resigned a few hours earlier as prime minister, was reflecting on the surprise defeat of his government's budget, which sought to raise taxes on most consumer goods, they hit where it hurts — extra taxes on alcohol and cigarettes.

Opposition leader Charles Haughey, launching his election campaign, denounced the ill-fated budget as "inhuman."

The budget measures were sure to be unpopular. Not only did they raise taxes on most consumer goods, they hit where it hurts — extra taxes on alcohol and cigarettes.

Mr. Haughey, prime minister who was defeated by Dr. Fitzgerald in the previous election last June, said the country should wait for a more favourable international and domestic economic climate before reducing its foreign borrowing.

He said the republic still enjoyed a good credit rating with its bankers and was having no problem raising money abroad.

Mr. Haughey said the Fitzgerald government was hypnotised by the debt question and his main priority would be unemployment.

Half the republic's population of 3.5 million is under 25 and one third of school age or younger, which means that some 25,000 young people are coming onto the job market every year.

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The politics of the budget aside, economists here believe prospects for the Irish Republic are good in the long term.

The Industrial Development Authority, a public body responsible for planning and managing the industrialisation process, says much recent investment

in the country has been in areas which take some time to show a return.

Officials cite as an example the costly programmes to improve the road network and the telephone system. This, they say, will eventually make the country more efficient and a more attractive prospect for foreign investment.

They also say the industrial base has been transformed in the last decade as old industries unsuited to an open economy have gone to the wall and new ones have replaced them.

More than half the new investments attracted the authority's incentive scheme in recent years have been in electronics, the off-

icials say.

Central Bank Governor Tomas O'Coigigh expects the republic to benefit from a recovery in world trade in the coming year.

But he too has voiced concern about the debt problem. He said that while the country may still have a good credit rating, it could be undermined by any doubts about the government's ability to restrain the debt.

Dublin stock broker put it more bluntly: "If just one banker decides he will not risk lending more money to Ireland then they will all stop."

"If nothing is done about our debt, that moment may be only 18 months or even a year away."

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Friday.

One sterling	1.8600/10	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2075/76	Canadian dollars
	2.3470/80	West German marks
	2.5730/60	Dutch guilders
	1.8875/90	Swiss francs
	39.97/99	Belgian francs
	5.9670/9700	French francs
	1.254.50/1255.25	Italian lire
	233.85/95	Japanese yen
	5.7215/30	Swedish crowns
	5.9370/90	Norwegian crowns
	7.6965/90	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	381.25/381.75	U.S. dollars

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Equities and government bonds drifted lower in lacklustre trading Monday, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was down 5.3 at 572.8.

Early caution was prompted by a smaller than expected fall in U.S. money supply on Friday and President Reagan's 1983 budget proposals, they added. U.K. retail sales and prices data had no impact and the easier trend was underpinned by the lower New York opening.

Leading shares were off as much as 9p, as in GEC, and golds also eased but North Americans were mixed.

Government bonds ended as much as 3/4 point down at the long end. After the official close, the Bank of England surprised the market by announcing a new £750 million tranche of the exchequer 13 1/4 per cent 1987 stock.

Smith St. Aubyn was quoted at 36p ex rights against 48p on Friday in a subdued discount house sector. The leading banks were off as much as 4p though Natwest was unchanged at 430.

Speculative interest pushed Eagle Star and Fison up 3p and 7p respectively. Beecham, Hawker Siddeley, Lucas and Plessey fell between 5p and 7p.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE RATES

Saudi riyal	100.2/100.4
Lebanese pound	70.8/71.6
Syrian pound	57.7/58.3
Iraqi dinar	660/670
Kuwaiti dinar	1204.6/1210
Egyptian pound	344.6/347.1
Omani riyal	94.1/94.5
UAE dirham	9.3/9.7
Omani riyal	598.8/602.3
U.S. dollar	542.5/543.5
U.K. sterling	636.1/639.9
W. German mark	146.4/147.3
Swiss franc	182.1/183.2
French franc	57.6/57.9
Italian lire	27.4/27.6
(for every 100)	27.4/27.6
Japanese yen	146.9/147.5
(for every 100)	146.9/147.5
Dutch guilder	132.2/134
Belgian franc	85.8/86.3
Swedish crown	59.6/60.3

## PRAYER TIMES

Fajr	4:58
Sunrise	6:24
Dhuhr	11:50
'Asr	2:53
Maghreb	5:16
'Isha'	6:42

## CHURCHES

Church of the Annunciation (Roman Catholic) Jabal Luw-

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government)	75111
Civil Defence rescue	61111
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency)	36381-2
Municipal water service (emergency)	7125-6-7-8
Police headquarters	30141
Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English spoken)	2111, 3777
24 hours a day for emergency	92205/92206
Airport information (ALIA)	73111
Jordan Television	74111
Radio Jordan	

## MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	220	150
Eggplant (large)	190	140
Potatoes (imported)	110	80
Marrow (small)	240	200
Marrow (large)	180	140
Cucumber (small)	400	300
Cucumber (large)	280	200
Hot Green Pepper	440	350
Zucchini	300	250
Lemons	160	120
Oranges (Abu surra)	180	150
Oranges (Shamoun)	240	180
Oranges (local)	120	80
Oranges (French)	160	120
Cauliflowers	90	60
Tangerine	230	180
Bonai	200	150
Carrot	130	120
Turnip	170	120
Chestnut	540	450
Grapefruit	100	80
Beet	100	80
Lettuce (a head)	110	80
Mandarin oranges	250	200
Bananas (Mukamum)	225	180
Local Potatoes	130	100

## EMERGENCIES

01:00	Baghdad
02:00	Baghdad
03:00	Cairo
04:45	Beirut
7:00	Aqaba
7:40	Damascus (Paris) (AF)
7:45	Tripoli
8:30	London (BA

# SPORTS

## TENNIS TALK

### Playing at net

By Maureen Stalla

**IF YOUR** opponent hits an approach shot and changes the net, don't panic. The most common mistake is to rush yourself and to hit the ball as hard as you can when someone is at net. There is a natural inclination, but ask yourself why. Think of yourself in a volley situation. Fast balls, hit at chest level, are easy to hit. So when your opponent is at net there are really only two safe shots -- low at his feet or over his head. These are much wiser ideas than a low percentage passing shot. If you hit carefully so that the ball drops low at his feet he will have to hit up in order to get the ball over the net. This high, weak shot is the one to pounce on. On the other hand, if you lob over his head he must run back to get it and the tables are turned. You are on the offense and may take the net, or attack in your most comfortable style.

The net rusher has a psychological advantage just being at the net. Fear usually upsets the opponent and he fails to play rationally: thus hitting the ball out or in the net in his frenzy. When you come to net, make yourself relax and hit with control instead of power. When you call his bluff you may find it is only that, a bluff. He might not even have a backhand volley.

### IOC bans two stimulants

**LOS ANGELES** (A.P.) — The International Olympic Committee (IOC) has banned the use of two more stimulants—the drug Testosterone and high levels of caffeine--by competitors in the games.

At a press conference Sunday, Prince Alexandre de Merode of Belgium, chairman of the IOC's medical commission, and Dr. Anthony Daly, chief of medicine for the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, said a medical

testing lab would be selected shortly in Los Angeles for the 1984 Olympics.

The facility will remain in use afterward and will be the only such laboratory in the United States.

The IOC's anti-doping campaign includes a number of other drugs and stimulants and de Merode said that a high caffeine rating that might lead to an athlete's being disqualified could be caused by caffeine injections or suppositories.

### Draw for Asian Nations Cup Tennis announced

**KUALA LUMPUR**, Malaysia (A.P.) — India will play the winner of a Philippine-Indonesian match in the Asian Nations Cup Tennis Championship here Feb. 1-21.

Results of the draw for the \$55,000 tournament, announced Monday by Malaysian Lawn Tennis Association secretary G.N. Rajan,

Feb. 14—The Philippines vs. Indonesia, Feb. 15—Saudi Arabia vs. Malaysia, Singapore vs. Sri Lanka, Feb. 16—Thailand vs. Japan, India vs. Winner of the Philippines-Indonesia, Feb. 17—South Korea vs. Winner of Saudi Arabia-Malaysia, and China vs. Winner of Singapore-Sri Lanka.

The semifinals will be played Feb. 19 and 20 and the final on Feb. 21.

### Irbid takes cross-country honours

**SALT** (Petra) — Education Minister Sa'id Tal attended the cross-country race of the national teams held Monday in the Southern Shunah area.

Sixty three participants took part in the 8-kilometre race which began from the area near the Martyrs Monument and ended at the Kufraim school. The participants represent the various education departments in the country. The Irbid gubernate education directorate won the race.

### TENDER NOTICE

**Jordan Electricity Authority**  
**Aqaba thermal power station**  
**Tender No. 3/82**  
**SWITCHYARD ISLAND**

**Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA)** announces the availability of the switchyard island documents, tender No. 3/82, for the Aqaba thermal power station, as of February 9, 1982 from the consulting engineer offices and from the JEA offices.

The tender consists of supply, delivery, erection, testing and commissioning of switchyard required for the two turbo-generators of 130 MW each.

It is expected that only internationally competent firms with ample experience in this type of work, done outside their own country, will participate in this tender.

Documents are available for collection against payment of a non-refundable fee of JD 100 or \$300 per set (consisting of two copies), at the following addresses:

**Jordan Electricity Authority**  
Purchase and Procurement Department  
Jabal Amman, Fifth Circle  
P.O. Box 2310, Amman, Jordan  
Telex 2125 JEASAK JO

**Chas. T. Main International Inc.**  
Southeast Tower, Prudential Center  
Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.  
Telex 940598  
Telephone: (617) 262-3200

The closing date for receiving the proposal will be Saturday April 17, 1982 at 10:00 a.m.

### Briton, American dominate international swimming meet

**PARIS** (R)—Britain's June Croft and American Patty Gavin dominated the Boulogne short-course swimming international which ended last night by winning seven of the 26 gold medals between them.

Gavin took the 200 metres butterfly Sunday to help the U.S. team to 11 of the 26 titles in the three-day 24-nation meeting.

Croft triumphed in Sunday's 100 metres freestyle to bring Britain's title haul to six, the same number as the Soviet Union. Two other gold medals went to East Germany and one to France.

Gavin, 17, already winner of the two individual medley events, was too strong for her rivals in the butterfly.

She reached the 100 metres in one minute 0.45 seconds and kept ahead to win in 2:14.39, 0.01 seconds clear of Sonja Haslauken, who set an Austrian best performance in second place.

Croft, 18, aimed to set another Commonwealth best in the 100

metres after doing so earlier in the weekend for 50 metres and 200 metres freestyle.

But Croft tired on the final length and came home in 55.46 seconds, 0.19 seconds slower than her own mark.

She said later: "I think I have put on about three pounds bodyweight since last weekend's meeting in Amersfoort. I just haven't stopped eating. That may have had something to do with it."

In the men's 100 metres freestyle, Soviet Sergei Krassuk chased American 50-metre specialist Bruce Stahl down the last length and set a Russian best of 49.98 seconds, but the American held on to win in 49.74.

Another Soviet Union best went in the women's 200 metres backstroke when Larissa Gorshakova took the gold medal in 2:12.30.

Hoss France gained their only victory in the final event, the men's 200 metres backstroke.

### Record form for world speed skating championships



**INZELL** (DaD)—Monika Holzner-Plug, a 28-year-old mother of two, has set a new German record over 1,500m on the speed skating rink at Inzell, Bavaria. She won Olympic gold in the 1,000m sprint at Sapporo, Japan, in 1972. Her new record is only the 20th best time this season, but 16 of the best were run 1,000m higher up in the Soviet Kazakstan and Inzell, Federal Republic of Germany, is to host the women's world speed skating championships in mid-February. In top form, local girl Monika hopes to do well.

### FURNISHED APARTMENT FOR RENT

With independent central heating, and telephone. Apartment consists of two bedrooms and two salons. Location: East of the Rashid housing estate, north of Jerusalem Hotel. Please call tel. 24485 in the morning, or tel. 67330 in the evening.

### WANTED MARKETING ASSISTANT

A European Diplomatic Mission has a vacancy for a Marketing Assistant.

The applicant must have the following qualifications:  
— University Degree (Degree in Economics an advantage)  
— Minimum of three years of marketing-related experience  
— Excellent command of the English and Arabic languages and ability to translate between the two languages (knowledge of typing an advantage)  
— Ability to interpret simultaneously during business negotiations

Annual starting salary: JD 4,500  
Only highly qualified applicants need apply. If interested, send resume with photograph, telephone number and address, to P.O. Box 950239, Amman.

### DE LUXE APARTMENT FOR RENT

Consists of two bedrooms, living room, salon, dining room, two bathrooms and a veranda, with utilities.

Location: Jabal Amman, Fourth Circle (behind the residence of H.E. Mr. Ahmad Al Lawzi, and behind the Kuwaiti embassy). Please call tel. 44973

### U.S. basketball standings

#### Eastern Conference

##### Atlantic Division

	W	L	PCT.	GB
Boston	34	12	.739	—
Philadelphia	33	14	.702	1½
New Jersey	23	25	.479	12
Washington	22	24	.478	12
New York	22	26	.458	13

##### Central Division

	W	L	PCT.	GB
Milwaukee	32	14	.696	—
Atlanta	19	25	.432	12
Detroit	20	27	.426	12½
Indiana	20	27	.426	12½
Chicago	18	29	.383	14½
Cleveland	11	35	.239	21

#### Western Conference

##### Midwest Division

	W	L	PCT.	GB
San Antonio	30	16	.652	—
Denver	25	22	.532	5½
Houston	24	22	.522	6
Kansas City	15	32	.319	15½
Utah	14	31	.311	15½
Dallas	14	32	.304	16

##### Pacific Division

	W	L	PCT.	GB
Seattle	33	13	.717	—
Los Angeles	33	14	.702	½
Golden State	26	19	.578	6½
Portland	26	19	.578	6½
Phoenix	24	21	.533	8½
San Diego	14	33	.298	19½

##### Sunday's games:

Los Angeles 119, Boston 113  
Philadelphia 123, Chicago 109  
Denver 124, Washington 115  
Milwaukee 107, Phoenix 92  
Houston 126, Kansas City 110  
Golden State 116, San Antonio 111  
New Jersey 110, Cleveland 94  
Seattle 99, San Diego 97  
Portland 100, New York 98

### GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

1981 by Chicago Tribune

he would have preferred a fourth heart, he elected to make a takeout double—a move which we heartily endorse. South was full value for his jump to four hearts.

West led his top spade, won by the ace. Declarer could see more than enough tricks once trumps were drawn, so he crossed to the ace of hearts and flossed the ten. West ducked smoothly!

Flushed with success, declarer entered dummy with a club and repeated the heart flossie. This time, the result was less than pleasing. West won the queen of hearts and cashed three spade tricks for a one-trick act.

While we would like to pay full tribute to West's excellent defense, we must remark that declarer was just a little greedy. When the trump finesse "succeeded," declarer could virtually have assured the contract by being prepared to concede, at most, two spade tricks and a trump.

Instead of crossing to the table to repeat the heart flossie, declarer should have ruffed a spade in dummy. He then returns to his hand with the king of diamonds, cashes the king of hearts and, if the queen doesn't drop, declarer simply cashes good clubs until a defender ruffs. As the cards lie, declarer picks up with all the tricks—considerably better than down one!

### Cameroon footballer readies for World Cup

**EAST RUTHERFORD**, New Jersey (A.P.) — Jean Pierre Tokoto will soon make the transition from the North American Soccer League (NASL) to being a national hero in Cameroon.

Tokoto, a 34-year-old mid-fielder for the Jacksonville Tea Men, is captain of the Cameroon national team, which for the first time has qualified to play in the prestigious World Cup.

"This is the biggest thing that has happened to Cameroon since 1960, when we won independence," said Tokoto, recalling the hysteria of 150,000 people jammed into the 90,000-seat stadium at the capital city of Yaounde when the World Cup berth was clinched.

"I was scared because there were so many people," he said. "But if you could have seen the joy. The president called a national holiday and told everyone to take the day off. Everybody was happy. We danced all night, and we each got a medal from the president."

Cameroon is a West-Central African nation where football only became popular in the early 1970s.

Less than 25 years ago, the region was divided into French and British colonies, beset by guerrilla

Tokoto returns home in late May to start practice and exhibition matches leading up to the World Cup June 18 through July 11 in Spain.

### HOUSE FOR RENT

2 bedrooms furnished, with telephone. Near Marriott Hotel

### FOR SALE

Brand-new 5-piece living room set. Colour: off-white  
Phone 68208

## FEATURES

# Tents: Out of the past, into the future

*Jim Antoniou, of Jim Antoniou and Associates, is a consultant with international experience in aspects of research and development in physical planning and architecture in the Middle East.*

By Jim Antoniou

Examples of tent settlements can be found in many parts of the world and consist of various categories. There are first the traditional 'mobile' tent settlements, such as those used by nomads in Arabia and North Africa. There are also historical examples such as military camps or those connected with medieval caravan camps. Another category has to do with 'temporary' settlements, such as refugee camps and shelters provided for masses of people as a result of natural catastrophes, usually associated with developing countries. The West has produced its own phenomenon in this category, namely the pop festival.

### Arafat and Muna

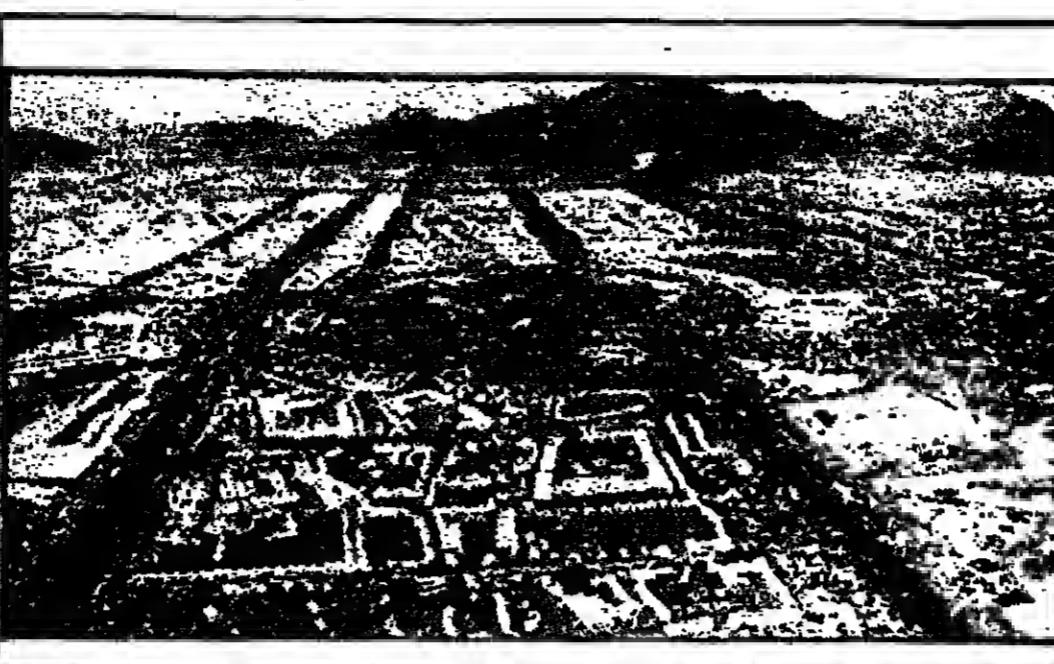
There is also another category which can be considered as 'stationary', involving periodic markets and religious festivals. In this category, the most impressive examples found anywhere in the world must be the tent agglomerations of Arafat and Muna in Saudi Arabia which occur during the Hajj. The tents at both locations are erected for very short periods of time. Throughout the duration of the Hajj, 400,000 tents of different construction, shape and size are in use.

At Arafat, a distance of 20 kilometres from Mecca, 250,000 tents, with all their ancillary requirements, cover an area of about 850 ha for use during only 14 hours. Muna, about an hour's

walk from Mecca, is enclosed by steep mountain slopes, with the plain covering an area of about 380 ha. However, after allowing 40 ha for animal pens (for the sacrifice) and a further 100 ha to accommodate vehicles, only about 240 ha are available for the tents. Here, during the 56 hour ceremony, the majority of the pilgrims are accommodated at densities of well over 5,000 pp/ha — twice those found in the most crowded cities in the world.

In the past, the same tents were first erected at Arafat and then at Muna. This custom is now lost and the tents for both areas are erected at the same time by the Mutawifs, the pilgrimage guides. Very few pilgrims still bring their own tents to the Hajj. These include princes and other notables, as well as Bedouin and the very poor, where they improvise their camps with whatever they can find on site, filling in the spaces between the large camps provided by the guides. There are also markets, restaurants, teahouses, stalls and booths.

The tent camps vary between groups of up to 500 tents and as small as ten. Standard 4 m x 4 m cotton tents are arranged around one or more large tents, which are used for communal meals, prayer and receptions. At Arafat, a small camp has about 30 tents, covering some 1,000 m<sup>2</sup> with densities ranging between 600 to 3,000 pp/ha (or 3 to 15 m<sup>2</sup> per pilgrim). A typical camp consists of 100 tents, accommodating 600 pilgrims, occupying 3,000 to 4,000 m<sup>2</sup> (with 10 to 15 toilets and a community



During the Hajj, the plains of Arafat overnight become a colossal tent city tent of about 50 to 100 m<sup>2</sup>. At Muna, densities are much higher, resulting in an occupying rate of 2 m<sup>2</sup>/pp.

### Pressure for accommodation

As the number of pilgrims increases each year (last year there were two million), the pressures increase for traffic, provisions, sewerage and waste disposal and accommodation. Already, the whole area west of Muna has been covered with permanent buildings some up to 14 storeys high. Yet the short duration of the use of facilities creates a unique situation. As permanent buildings replace the sea of tents, the character of the pilgrimage changes.

The tent camps are probably the most efficient way of accommodating the pilgrims. The thin cloth walls of the tents and ease in erecting and dismantling the structures, arranged in groups according to needs, provide a flexible and adaptable form of shelter.

The situation of shelter during the Hajj is examined in a com-

prehensive way by Bodo Rasch in his excellent study of The tent cities of the Hajj, dramatically illustrated with more than 400 photographs and diagrams. This work is the result of seven years of research at the Hajj Research Centre, under the directorship of Sami Angawi at the King Abdul Aziz University in Jeddah, and the Institute for Lightweight Structures, directed by Frits Otto at the University of Stuttgart.

His study recommends the standard square tent as the main element, with technical and aesthetic control over construction and layout, undertaken by a government body. In particular, the cotton tents should be made flame resistant. Large scale camps should also be avoided. An average size camp of 600 tents can be subdivided into groups of about 200.

### Future needs

Arafat needs an area of 600 to 1,000 ha to accommodate two million pilgrims (increasing to 1,000 to 1,500 ha for three million). The existing 850 ha could be increased

million pilgrims in the traditional tents erected in the valley (mainly by removing permanent structures, relying on pedestrian movement, relocating the animal pens), and a further 1.4 million can be accommodated on the terraced mountain slopes. Tents on adaptable platforms, according to the slope are recommended, these would be installed only for the direction of the Hajj and dismantled and stored afterwards. They can be erected in a manner that leaves no traces on the landscape. Consequently, Muna can accommodate two to three million pilgrims in reasonable conditions within its boundaries.

The character of the 'tent cities' is an important cultural element of the Hajj. Since the prophet himself undertook the Hajj in his last year life, pilgrims come from all over the world, and among them are nomadic tribes of Arabia, Africa and Asia, all with their own cultural traditions in tent making as a basic form of shelter.

— Middle East Construction

## Dr. Goodnight: Eating salmon benefits hearts

CHARLESTON, South Carolina (A.P.) — Eating large amounts of salmon seems to protect against heart disease, but doctors do not know whether such a diet might have harmful side effects, a U.S. researcher says.

People fed the salmon diet developed chemical changes in their bloodstream — including a drop in cholesterol — that reduce their risk of developing atherosclerosis, or hardening of the arteries, Dr. Scott Goodnight Jr. of the Oregon Health Sciences Center said in research presented here.

Dr. Goodnight's research has shown that a particular substance in salmon oil, called eicosapentaenoic acid, or Epa, apparently has a beneficial effect, especially in people with higher-than-average risks of developing heart disease.

But he and his colleagues do not yet know how Epa works, and they are concerned that large doses may have some harmful effect.

"If people like fish and want to eat it several times a week, I don't see any harm in that," Dr. Goodnight said. "But they shouldn't

delude themselves into thinking they're protecting themselves from atherosclerosis."

The subjects in his studies were fed a pound of salmon a day, along with supplements of salmon oil.

The salmon-eating subjects were compared with other subjects fed a typical American diet — one fairly high in cholesterol and fats. In a study involving 11 people, cholesterol levels in those fed salmon dropped by 17 per cent.

Dr. Goodnight's research was presented at a meeting of the American Heart Association. He was one of several researchers who described substances that may lead to preventive treatments for atherosclerosis, a major cause of heart disease.

Atherosclerosis is the buildup of fatty substances on the inside of arteries. Eventually, arteries can become completely blocked if slow-moving blood begins to clot in the narrow passages.

If that blockage occurs in an artery leading to the heart, it will cause a heart attack. If it happens in an artery to the brain, it will cause a stroke.

## Ruby mines in Kenya lure fortune-hunters

By Andrew Hill  
Reuter

About 20 workers extract the raw rock with compressed jackhammers and spades. When the rock is cleaned and graded, it is locked behind steel doors in an underground safe, ready to be exported to Europe, Israel or the United States.

"Even with all this security I still reckon to lose about 15 per cent of the rock. There's a bar just up the road where you can buy it and a lot of other stones," he said.

"Just up the road" is a harrowing hour-long drive through parched scrub with elephants, rhinos, wild pigs and vultures to company.

In a ragged, dusty township another hour's drive from the nearest metalled road there is a shack they call a bar. "The beer is only warm but I can show you some very nice gems," said the man at the counter.

Often illicitly mined or illegally obtained, these stones are hawked to tourists in bars and lay-bys on the main road from Nairobi to the coast, people in the trade say.

Some also come from the small hand-worked claims scattered in the game park, where locals dig for gems with spades and sieve the rock through wooden screens, much as the first prospectors did when looking for gold.

Campbell Bridges, a leading authority on such gems, foresees an increase in the search for such stones and also for industrial and commercial minerals.

The export of rubies alone from Kenya was worth about 1.5 million shillings (\$150,000) in 1980 while garnet sales abroad that year earned 13 million shillings (\$1.3 million), according to government figures.

In his Nairobi office, his desk littered with multi-coloured samples of rock, Mr. Bridges said the generally-held belief that Kenya had no minerals was false. "There are base minerals, there are precious metals in the country such as gold. There are rare earths and metals including uranium. There are gem stones and most of these minerals have not been systematically investigated," he declared.

"But a start has been made and the next five years is likely to see much greater awareness of the less glamorous minerals, some development of these and greater activity in the gem and precious metals field," he added.

## THE Daily Crossword by Norton Rhodes

ACROSS	27 Mineo	48 When the	21 Pries
1 Lizard:	28 Theseus'	49 Yale man	22 Pop
sulf.	33 Covered	50 Dinosaur	26 Periods of
5 Incisa	with metal	51 Environment	time: abbr.
10 Temple:	37 Linement	52 Word of	29 Word of
pref.	abbr.	despair	30 Lairs
14 Pretty	38 Wreaths	31 Unlasc: Lat.	32 Bonn donkey
15 Eastern	39 Puts on	33 Break the	34 Zhivago's
potentate	board	soil	girl
16 Black	40 Ona of the	35 Arab gulf	35 Arab
17 Entrance	Stooges	36 Exam	36 Exam
18 Boat's	41 Pas de deux	37 Mythical	37 mythical
waste water	42 Stannum	38 Bird	38 bird
19 Osseous	and others	43 Medic	40 Garden
20 La Scala	44 Prehistoric	44 Item	flower
city	45 Newspaper	45 Features	41 Andree —
22 Business	fauxtires	46 Hockey	42 Ika
abbr.: Fr.	47 great	47 great	43 Elec.
23 English			48 Measure
county			49 Missouri
24 "Wing-			50 Mountains
finger			51 Sea
			52 Box
			53 Robert
			54 Island's
			55 Angora, e.g.
			56 Mad. study
			57 Reminder
			58 Period
			59 So. Scot.
DOWN			
1 Imp			
2 Financial			
review			
3 Useful			
4 Fix the			
road			
5 Taxi			
6 Friendly			
7 Reminder of			
the past			
8 Become			
inactive			
9 Before			
10 Young			
ones			
11 Nigerians			
12 Not any			
13 Chaledony			

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

ATOMIC	ELETROS	OPERATE	SLOGGIN	DENIZIN	AROUSE	THANK	SEE	SRO	FIELDER
OPERATE	ELETROS	SLOGGIN	DENIZIN	AROUSE	THANK	SEE	SRO	FIELDER	
SLOGGIN	DENIZIN	AROUSE	THANK	SEE	SRO	FIELDER			
DENIZIN	AROUSE	THANK	SEE	SRO	FIELDER				
AROUSE	THANK	SEE	SRO	FIELDER					
FIELDER									
INDIANA	INDIA	INDIANA							
INDIA	INDIANA								
INDIANA									
INDIANA									

FORECAST FOR TUESDAY, FEB. 9, 1982

## YOUR DAILY HOROSCOPE

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A good day to think out exactly what your personal desires are and then make the right moves that can help you attain them. Make plans to engage in social activities with friends.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Not the right day to involve yourself in any new interest in outside affairs. A close tie can give you the help you need now.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) You can do much to advance in career activities by getting an early start. Strive to add to prestige you now enjoy.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Take steps to gain the data you need in a new project. Don't procrastinate any longer on this. Show devotion to loved one.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Figure out a better way to handle regular routines. A talk with loved one brings better understanding.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Good day to bridge a gap between you and some associates. Show higher-ups that you have ability and gain their favor.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Some new methods in the handling of your work could increase your income. Come to a better accord with co-workers.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Contact congenials and get together at recreations that you mutually enjoy. Use common sense instead of taking undue risks.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Strive for increased harmony at home. Steer clear of one who is argumentative. Make sure your work is better organized.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Contact persons who can help you become more successful. Handle your responsibilities in a cheerful manner.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You have to use a more modern system for handling money if you are to become more successful. Use your ability.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take more time for enjoying good friends you have not seen in a long time. Make sure your appearance is at its best.

PISC

